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excessive armaments constitute a menace instead of a protection to the world's peace.

"This Council thanks H. M. Government for the support it has given to the new constitutional régime in Turkey and for the protest it has made against the recent violent breaches of treaty stipulations in the near East, and especially the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina without any consultation of the inhabitants of these provinces. The Council regards it as a signal proof of the increasingly pacific spirit of the nations that none of these events has yet led to an outbreak of war, and they urge the British government to continue its efforts to obtain a friendly and at the same time just settlement of the difficult questions that have been raised."

News from the Field.

The twenty-first annual report of the Peace and Arbitration Department of the National W. C. T. U. has just been issued by Mrs. Hannah J. Bailey, the Superintendent, of Winthrop Centre, Me. The report includes brief statements by the State Superintendents in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Ohio, California, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Vermont, Colorado, Washington, Missouri, Virginia, Maryland, South Dakota, North Carolina, Kentucky and Colorado, in all of which States very important work has been done in the distribution of literature, the organization of meetings, the promotion of the observance of Peace Sunday, of the 18th of May, in protests against rifle practice in the schools, etc. In all, thirty three States have W. C. T. U. superintendents of arbitration and peace, three having been added the past year. Mrs. Bailey, just reelected for the twenty-second time, notes in her report the increasing opportunities open to woman for influence in the cause of peace as well as in other directions, and speaks in a most hopeful tone of the great advancement which the cause has made within a few years.

The cause of peace loses another most devoted and valuable friend in the death of Dr. A. C. Courtice of Toronto, Canada, Secretary of the Canadian Peace Society. Dr. Courtice had been for many years devoting to the propaganda of peace such time as he could spare from his other duties. It was through his instrumentality that at the time of the Boston Peace Congress four years ago a special meeting was held in Toronto and addressed by Dr. G. B. Clark, Dr. W. Evans Darby and Benjamin F. Trueblood. The result of this meeting was the organization of the Canadian Peace Society, of which Dr. Courtice was made the secretary. This position he continued to hold till the time of his death. Though delicate in health, he never ceased to use the utmost of his strength in promotion of the work of the Society. He was a man of great sweetness and beauty of spirit, a genuine peacemaker of the truest and most faithful type.

On October 23 a large number of Sir William Randall Cremer's colleagues and friends assembled in the Library of Memorial Hall, London, to pay honor to his memory. Lord Weardale presided. Among the speakers were Howard Evans, chairman of the Executive Council of the Arbitration League, founded by Mr. Cremer, Sir W. B. Gurdon, M. P., Sir William Collins, M. P., D. V. Pirie, M. P., John Wilson, M. P., C. W.

Bowerman, M. P., T. H. W. Idris, M. P., H. J. Wilson, M. P., and others of Cremer's colleagues and close friends. They all spoke in the warmest terms of his long-continued faithfulness and devotion to the cause of international good-will and peace, and held up his course as a lesson to young men "not to be afraid of expressing their convictions and supporting what was apparently a hopeless cause."

Brevities.

. . . In his budget for the coming year, the Finance Minister of Denmark has included 1,000 crowns for the Bureau of the Hague Court of Arbitration, 500 crowns for the International Peace Bureau at Berne, 3,800 crowns for the expenses of the Danish delegates to the next Interparliamentary Conference, and 3,000 crowns for the promotion of the work of the Danish Interparliamentary Group. The whole sum, 8,300 crowns, is equivalent to about \$2,260 in our money. The Danish parliament has already several times voted sums for the promotion of the peace cause, and this sum will doubtless be voted unanimously.

. . . Señora de Costa of Buenos Ayres, the devoted South American worker for peace to whose earnest effort was due the erection of the "Christ of the Andes," the great peace statue on the high pass between Chile and Argentina, writes to a friend in Boston of the deep concern felt by the workers for international progress in South America over the sudden outburst there of the passion for big navies. Speaking for her own Argentina, she says: "There is absolutely no need of it." And she adds, sadly and reproachfully: "It is a shame that this great United States should have sent that flotilla around the world to stir up the military spirit."

. . . The work of Gulielmo Ferrero (one of the Lowell Institute Lecturers in Boston this winter) on "Militarism," first published in 1898 (in English in 1899), has gone through several editions, been circulated by thousands, and has had a very wide influence not only in Italy, but also in other countries where translations of it have been published.

. . . The first formal session of the International Institute of Agriculture has just taken place in Rome. This Institute is due to the initiative of Mr. David Lubin of California. Mr. Lubin's scheme was first presented to our national authorities at Washington, who were asked to initiate the Institute. It was rejected by them. The young king of Italy, Victor Emanuel, took it up, when asked to do so, and the Institute has been successfully inaugurated. The meeting in Rome has been attended by delegates from forty-six nations, including the United States. The purpose of the Institute is to promote the development of agriculture in all parts of the world, the restoration of worn-out lands, the redemption of the great still unused tracts of the earth's surface, etc.

. . . The *Commonweal* declares that the military and naval displays at Melbourne, at the time of the visit of Admiral Sperry's fleet, were far less fine and interesting than the torchlight procession of the fire brigade men through the illuminated city. Of the latter it says: "About two

thousand were gathered from all parts of the state, and with their bright helmets, beautiful fire engines of the latest invention, and fine horses constituted a spectacle to be proud of, and, we venture to think, a more wholesome spectacle than a military or naval display, and more suggestive of the coming civilization, whose glory will not be battle, murder, and sudden death, but life-saving and coöperation in all that makes for life and human service."

. . . It is now authoritatively reported that the proposed anti-foreign mining law will go no further in the Mexican parliament, because of President Diaz's pronounced opposition to it. The policy of the Mexican government is to encourage the investment of foreign capital and to welcome the people of other countries to Mexican soil.

. . . While Hon. Seth Low, ex-mayor of New York and delegate to the first Hague Conference, was making campaign speeches in Kentucky in October, he visited Berea College on Sunday morning and gave to the students and faculty what the *Berea Quarterly* describes as "a wonderful address" on the World's Movement towards Peace.

. . . At the annual convention of the Maine State Teachers' Association, which met some time ago in Portland, a strong resolution in support of international arbitration was unanimously adopted. This action was taken at the suggestion of Miss Alice May Douglas, superintendent of the Peace and Arbitration Department of the Maine W. C. T. U.

Arbitration, but Not Armaments.*

BY WILLIAM I. HULL, PH.D., PROFESSOR OF HISTORY IN SWARTHMORE COLLEGE.

President Roosevelt has been the fountain-head of most of the streams of public interest pouring through our country during the last eight years; but his advocacy of a great American navy has added not only an element of public interest, but one of great public menace as well. The championship of that cause by Admiral Evans and Captain Hobson, or even by the editor of *The Outlook*, is not nearly so important as is its advocacy by our President.

I am one of the millions of Americans who have a profound respect for President Roosevelt's honesty of purpose and a genuine admiration for his great abilities. I am also one of the millions of Americans who deprecate heartily many of his methods, and especially do I believe his favorite method of attempting to preserve international peace to be radically wrong. Gladly and gratefully I recognize the services rendered by him to the cause of peace in some ways. I do not forget that it was on his initiative that the Hague Court of Arbitration was called into beneficent activities, nor do I forget that it was due largely to his initiative that the Peace of Portsmouth was achieved and the terrible Russo-Japanese War brought to an end. But it is precisely because of President Roosevelt's character and ability, and be-

cause of such services as these which he has rendered to the cause of peace, that his championship of a great armament in the name of peace makes him the most serious menace to its preservation. He is, in fact, the Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde of the peace movement. This is a serious charge, but I believe that the following considerations will substantiate it.

European statesmanship for centuries acted in a half-hearted way upon the old adage that the best method of preserving peace is to prepare for war; but it remained for Bismarck, that man of blood and iron, to translate that old adage into a positive philosophy and apply it in such a thorough-going manner that he made of Prussia an armed camp. The other continental countries of Europe have followed as closely as possible in the path marked out by him, and to-day we have the spectacle of Europe bristling with bayonets and filled with the din of warlike preparations, all in the great name of Peace.

Across the English Channel this "barracks philosophy" of peace has been translated into a big navy philosophy of peace, and it has become a cardinal doctrine of British statesmanship that Britain's navy must be equal in fighting strength to the navies of any other two powers.

Across the Atlantic the big navy philosophy of peace has been adopted by Mr. Roosevelt and his school, and Britain's "two-power policy" has been translated into the "two-ocean policy"; that is, the maintenance of fleets on both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans able to cope with any fleet which may be sent against them. In support of this new gospel of peace, missionaries from North Carolina and elsewhere are sowing the seed which has been grown in the editorial gardens of *The Outlook* and in Mr. Roosevelt's fields of statesmanship.

The ablest exposition of this gospel with which we are familiar is President Roosevelt's address at the Naval War College in Newport last summer. This address was not intended, Mr. Roosevelt said, for the naval officers in his audience, but was intended as a message to the great body of American citizens. About three of its paragraphs were devoted to assertions of the desirability of peace; while about three columns were devoted to an exhortation of preparedness for war. Thus it very forcibly reminded students of history of that jingle quoted so often in seventeenth-century England and inspiring the well-known "jingo" school of statesmen in all lands ever since:

"We don't want to fight,
But, by jingo, if we do,
We've got the ships,
We've got the men,
We've got the money, too."

The "big stick" of the President's argument in this address contained the following notches: First, we need a big navy in order to enforce our immigration policy. If we desire to restrict immigration from Italy, Bohemia or Japan, we must be ready to fight for it. Secondly, we need a big navy to enforce the Monroe Doctrine. Thirdly, we need a navy so big that no other nation will dare to attack us. And, fourthly, we need a big navy which, cut loose from its fortified ports, may seek for its opponent and "hammer that opponent until he quits fighting."

* From an address made at Twelfth Street Meeting House, Philadelphia, November 10, 1908.